NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Pablisifed Bally, Sandays Excepter, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

SECREL M WESTON, SOITOR.

ser Tor gradioattes offer of the Settone Republican is at the bortheast occurs of D and Seventh street, remod form, over W. D. She berd's error - Natzenes on Seventh street.

Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

THE CHARGE AGAINST OCCUPANT

THE MOUNTAIN HAS LABORED AND BE FORTH A MODEL.—For several days peet, th country has been amused by the most extra duct of General MITOREL. No one appe to know, exactly, what terrible crimes Genera first Ohio regiment, was here for the purpose of tair fame forever blasted; the Colonel, however has come to the rescue, and instead of General Mircuxi, he simply made his appear the Conduct of the War, and made the follow

I charge Col. Turchin, and the officers and harge Col. Turchin, and the officers and sunder his command, with having com-outrages and depredations upon the of Limestone county, and the county of Tuseumbis, contrary to the primar-tof Gen. Buell for the government of the under his command—in that they have

thing generally in drug stores, in two or three instances. They have she taken away horses, mules, buggles, and she taken away horses.

"I further state, that General Mitchel knew of these things; that I took written statements to him on two occasions; that I introduced committees of dittens to him for the purpose of getting some redress for these grievances, or a cessation of them; that he paid no attention to them, or rather failed to stop the depredations up to the time the brigade was ordered to march to another section of the country. In proof of these charges, I will submit the sworn statements of the citizens who suffered under this treatment, as well as the statements of officers of the army who were cognizant of the facts. These sworn statements will be submitted to the committee whenever they ask for them. My regiment is located at Athens, Alabama, and I propose to rejoin it as soon as I conclude the business that brought me to this city. My residence is Perrysburg, Wood county, Obio, and a letter addressed to me there, in care of my wife, Mrs. J. d. Morion, would reach me.

"General Mitchel required of those who applied for permission to buy cotton, that they should give him one cent per pound on all they should give him one cent per pound on all they should give him one cent per pound on all they should give him one cent per pound on all they

These are the "horrible charges" made by they are not only frivolous, but bear upon sign Cot. Norton to that disgrace which his ndact in this affair justly merits.

To those who are unacquainted with this matter, it may afford some light to state that Gen. Mitchel is a strict disciplinarian, and that ed by them, on application, for United St he arrested Norton for disobedience of orders, and that this gave offence to gust next, such stamps shall be received in pointed by the Secretary of War-Col. Barthe Colonel, who is now making these petty payment of all dues to the United States less

The country may rest assured that there is no foundation in truth for any of Norten's charges; and in relation to the cotton story, the fact is, that Gen. Mitchel did not sell a pound of cotton-that he did not even know to whom it was sold, nor for what price, and this is a fair specimen of Col Norton's truth-

Gen Mitchel has a reputation world-wide, and has lived for half a century without a spoor blemish upon his reputation; everywhere known as a man of the highest and noblest aspirations of strict integrity, of unimposobe bonor and morality, and whose whole life, from boyhood up, has been in strict conformity with his profession of Christianity.

Of his military career, we need not speakhis brilliant operations in the West and South soon won the applause of Congress and the Administration, which they manifested by a speedy promotion. We cannot afford to lose the services of such a mue, and hope soon to bear that he will be assigned to a command worthy of his high character as a man and an

The postage-stamp currency law does not take effect till the first day of August. It for postage, because when so solled they canis understood that the postage stamps will, in
not be distinguished from stamps that have
no case, be redeemed, either by the Post Office already been used tor postage. Department or the Treasury Department, if so changed or altered by pasting on other paper, "or otherwise, as to render them unfit for posage uses. This is absolutely necessary to prevent frauds. Already, defaced postage stamps during the recent six days' fighting near Richare being brought up and passed at their nom! nal value, after having had the defacing ink some of them wounded though a few may have

We are requested by one of the Rhode Island Soldiers' Committee to state that W. H. Tanney and George Weeks, of the Second New Hampshire regiment, wounded at Richmond. are at Eckington Hospital, and desire to see some one of the committee from that State.

EDITORIAL COMMERCED BROS

Access, (Maloo,) July 19, 1869. Gen. Pope's green of yesterday, published this morning in the daily papers all over the country, directing his troops to forage on the hope. It begins to look as if it was possible to end the war, and as if it was possible to find means to carry it on until its object is accoun

pinned.

These orders of Gen. Pepe constitute the first not of any of our generals in the field which has the loast appearance of being a compliance with a rembetton adapted by the of the enemy.

Gen. Pope declares now, that the

country in which he is operating, shall, to the extent of its ability, furnish food for his troops and forage for his animals, and that for th present he will pay nothing to saybody. To the loyal he promises, after the war is over, a tion, but rebels are never to have parts, not only as respects rebels, but as re spects the loyal men of the South, of whom (who was his superior officer,) and that he is to be hoped there are a few. If they are would soon be under arrest, and, of course, his paid ultimately, it is all they can fairly sak

> this war, instead of impoverishing the rebels has really enabled them to make me generals have not merely paid for everything pockets, wherever our troops have been lohe is concerned, put a stop to all this, and it has not been done a moment too soon.

pleased to contribute in this way to the pre

musicets, bayonets and soldiers, but of econor is the sinews of war. Napoleon always in ended to make his wars self-sustaining, and it that we are an exception to all ordinary rules and can carry on war without regard to con

or to the means of providing for the cost.

Nor are these orders of Gen. Pope imports. on this war. They are even more importan a longer persistence in it. Upon system of tactics, what motive did the enemy see. Our armies marched through his country everything they purchased; guarded rebe bouses and hen rocets, and acted as policement and catchpoles for the slaves of rebels. It was an experiment of kindness and forbearance which has been fully tried, and has uttering alled! It may be better that it was tried, he cause the trial and fallure of it, make the jusification more perfect of the new and bette system which Gen. Pope has now inaugurated

It is according to the wisdom of the ancien principle, it is best to be sparing to our praise paigns. But Gen. Pope has certainly begun his ring, and now we have his admirable orders of July 18, to forage on the enemy. It is evident enough that General Pope is fighting with the primary view of putting down the rebellion the Southern States as a candidate for the somebody else. If it is popularity which he is after, it is, at any rate, not popularity amon

There appears to be very general misappre bension with regard to the "act authorizing payments in stamps and to prohibit circulation which was approved July 17, 1862.

Under the provisions of this act, the Sec tary of the Treasury, and not the Postmi General, is directed to furnish postage and such designated depositaries of the United States as the former may select, to be exchang notes; and from and after the 1st day of Auhan five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes, when presented in some not less than five dollars, to any assistant ant treasurer or designated depositary selected as aforesaid.

Hence this law does not make postage stamp "legal tender," nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United

It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasary will furnish postage stamps, to be used as circulating medium under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or ther mallable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in tress ry notes by assistant treasurers and such designated depositaries as the Secretary of the reseury may select.

No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at post offices or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of said department. Postage stamps now sold icemable by them, and if such stamps ar gummed to pasteboard or other paper which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the propayment of postage, they will be rejected

Our Lossus. - The following, from an official ource, is believed to be a full and correct statement of the losses of the Union armie mond. The "missing" are mainly prisoners, extracted and being pasted on paper to conceal made their way to our camps since the returns

Marrie .	Dente O	44.4			
Carps	• •	Lille	Wounded.	Missing	Total
Frank	in	245	1,313	1,179	2,73
Summe	ır	170	1,068	848	2,08
Keyen		69	507	201	77
Heintz	leman	189	1.051	833	2.07
-Porter		873	3,700	2.779	7.86
Cavali	Y	19	60	97	17
Engine		-	2	21	23
Test	. 3				16 00

AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

LETTRE FROM MAJOR PERSONING.

In the name of humanity, I thank you for the battle field. I had already given up all hope that any one would pay attention to the hor id, followed up at once by your able er the organization of ambulance companies, and

To pay the utmost attention to the wounder army administration ; for a man who know everything will be done for him, should he be disabled, will go twice as readily into action the battle field uncared-for for hours, or handed

But humanity also, as well as good general be neglected to provide, as far as possible, for ish military author says in this regard : "In the name of humanity, which may not be neglected even in the most embittered warfare, we are glad to have it in our power to state that now nearly every European army has established such a corps."

Every European army indeed has at presen he battle field, while the army of the American Republic, the best paid, the best clothed and and leaves her wounded for days uncared-for tender mercy of an enemy who is daily charged in the newspapers of the North with every kind

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to refer to anoth onsideration. Think of the agonies of thousands of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters whose beloved ones are in arms for the defen f the Union, when these horrible reports of the abandonment of our wounded are spread all over the country! May not their only supnay he not have to die from the conceded in not have to implore, and in vain, for a drop of rater to quench his burning thirst? The idea of such a state is beart-rending in the extrem and if no other considerations should hold good, this one even might be sufficient for the

ist, and this is another consequence of the wan of a regular ambulance service. I have referred already to the reports in the newspapers in eference to the neglect of our wounded. Not only many a young man will be scared off by hese reports from enlisting, but many a mother tances, whom she might have sent to the wa f she knew that he would be better cared for f wounded. The tales which are told by the en now sent home wounded, have brought every hamlet and township in the Northern States, and it is not to be wondered at that the enlistments have fallen off. But let it be known that the Government has the welfare of its volnteers at heart, and thousands will come forward who now keep back.

Humanity, generalship, and statesmans Mr. Editor, call, therefore, for a speedy intro ction of an ambulance system; and I should my that such a one has either to be introduc or all reports from the field of the next battl

Let it not be said that it is too late; for, a bough late, there is time yet to save thousands of valuable lives. And I am happy to my that different opinions are already reigning in circles where I met, formerly, the greatest resistnce to my plan of ambulance companies.

I remain your most ob't serv't.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.-With th bank, in command at Newport barracks, having been designated for that position. Five or six housand stand of arms have been received from Indianapolis and Columbus, a portion of which has been forwarded to Kentucky. large amount of musket and rifle amounition and several thousand rounds of ammunition fo twelve and six pounders, and several hundred shells, have also been provided. The Obli and Mississippi Railroad Company has been provided with fifty guns and abundant ammunition for the defence of their bridges near th city. One hundred guns, with shells and amnunition, were sent to Newport and Coving-

too, and active preparations made for any eible emergency. Very liberal contributions for defence have de by citizens. J. Cleves Short has donated \$1,000, and Tyler, Davidson & Co. \$1,200 towards recruiting a company; Mr Kugler, \$2,500 ; Jacob Elsas, \$500 ; and

citizens have contributed liberally. Cincinnati is in a very exposed Kentucky is full of rebels, and a quick, dashing movement of a thousand or two of reckless guerillas may be productive of an immense count of mischief, though there may be p danger of a formidable combined movement.

COURT OF CLAIMS SOLICITOR .- Richard Bate has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims. John Bozman Kerr, of Maryland, occupies the place in the Attorney Gen-eral's office vacated by Mr. Bates.

THANKS .- We tender our grateful acknowledgements to Mr. W. H. Eder, mail agent, for regular supply of Baltimore and Philadelphis SHALL CHANGE.—The Etna Bank of Hartiore Connecticut, has atamped each end of some of its bills, and agrees to redeem each half if the holder shall cut the bill in two, and pass each half for fifty cents. It will give postage stamps for a single half, or its own full bills for an even unmber of halves. This is to supply the want of small change.

The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received 124 names!

BY TELEGRAPH. THE WAR ON THE MUSICALIPPI.

DANAGE TO THE PEDERAL PLESF LIGHT. ne of the Pederal Vessels Moun Ila, Burn TAUL or Disabled.

Came, July 21.—The dispatch beat which arrived at Hemphis on Battriky Brings the particulars of the escape of the noted gumbant Arkaness from Yatoo river. The subtraction of the 16th. On that morning, in consequence of the report beought by refugees that the Arkaness was about to attempt to run by the Federal floot, the gumboats Carondelet and Tyler and the rain Lanouster started up the Yatoo river to reconnotive. Bight miles from its mouth they came suddenly upon the Arkaness lying under a bank, and as our gunboats rounded the bend she opened upon them with her 68-pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire for a short time, when a ferree engagement enused.

down the river, the Tyler preceding her, and maintaining a running fighs with her greatly superior adversary.

Mone of our gusboats with the first had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that but few could fire at the Arkanasa as she passed without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, such boats as could safely do so opened upon her, but her pisting resisted most of the shot. A solid shot from Com. Farraqui's gunboat No. 6 struck her larboard bow, passing through under her pisting and ripping it off a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not known.

The Injuries to our fleet were light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The Tyler, which engaged the Arkanasa nearly an bour and a half, had seven killed and nine wounded; among the laster. Pilots Sebastian and Hince and Engineer Davia. The ram Lancaster received a saket under her hollers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men, three of them fatelly. The entire Federal loss was 12 killed and 15 wounded, 5 or 6 of whom will idle.

The rehel loss is not known, but is heligated.

to be considerable, as the hot water streams of the Carondelet at the time she attempted to board the Arkansas were thrown directly into

Spirited Naval Engagement on the Mississippi.

The following dispatch reached the Navy De

partment yesterday:

OAINO, (via Chicago.) July 21.—The rebel guabout Arkansas armed with twelve rifled 68 pounders, came out of the Arkansas river on Tuesday. She encountered, first, the Tyler, Carondelet, and ram Lancaster. After a running light of ten miles, the Carondelet closed with the rebel. Both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel, being outside, succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed absed, maintaining a running fight until the fleet was reached—our transports being in range, preventing an effective fire from our gunboats. The Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vickaburg, under the shelter of their batteries, to all appearances much injured.

appearances much injured.

Total Union loss, twenty-seven men killed and wounded; among them the engineer and and wounded; amo pilot of the Tyler. Commodore Farr dore Farragut's entire fleet is below

Vickeburg.

The damage sustained by our vessels was

From Missouri.

FIGHT WITH REBEL QUERILLAS-THE REBEL

Hupson, Mo. July 22.—Col. McNell, with a detachment of Federal troops, has had a fight with Porter's guerilis gang, near Memphis, in this State, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fiften killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. They left twenty-three dead on the field. Col. Stacey, a notorious merander of that section, is among those killed. Col. McNell is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

Steamers Fired on in Western

WAR EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.—With the troubles between Irish and celored laborers in the Queen City of the West, and the apprehensions raised by the Morgan raid in Kentucky, the citizens of that important city have been In a very uncomfortable state of excitement during the past week. The feeling is rapidly subsiding. A military commandant has been and the samples of a party of cavality. It is not known whether either boat lost any men. On arriving at Moling the past week. The feeling is rapidly subsiding. A military commandant has been and a second that a party of cavality. It is not known whether either boat lost any men. On arriving at Moling the past week. The feeling is rapidly subsiding. A military commandant has been and a second the second that important city have been In the evening of that day says there was no sensely then in sight. They burned the bridge ladians, the Commercial was fired into by guerillas, one bail passing through a gangway without causing any damage. The steamer Belle, from Memphis to St. James, was fired into by a gang at Randolph, Missouri. The result is unknown.

From Fortress Monroe

Forranse Monnos, July 21.—The mail boat arrived here this afternoon at five o'clock from Hirrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the river, and also at the seat of war.

The Bichmond Stamter, of the 19th, announces the conveyance to the Federal transports below Drury Bluff, on James river, under a flag of truce, of between seven and eight hunding a number of officers and surgeons, confined since their cepture in Libby prison, on Cary street. Many of these released prisoners have already gone North.

Gen. Haileck En Houte to Washington

Harrissumo, July 22.—General Hallech arrived here this morning by the Pennsylvania Central raliroad, and left for Washington vis Northern Central raliroad. The Hartford not Arrived. New York, July 22.—The announcement of the arrival of the sloop of war Hartford at this port last evening was a mistake. It was the Norwich which arrived.

It is said a regiment is to be raised in New ork, composed of the police and of those whom

Gen. Pope's Operations Alarm the Co

call upon the people to redouble their exer-fions to supply our army with men, in order

ranks by cutting their acquaintance at home, by informing the shariffs and eurolling officers of their whereabouts, so that they may be arrested and returned to their regiments.

Herey man is required by General Lee, and the country demands that every man should be at his post. The people desire to see an advance made upon Washington—the government desires to make that advance—need that advance made upon the standard that advance—and that advance can only be made by driving the arraggers back to the army, and by filling the pisson of the dead and wounded with new recruits.

The ensury are calling for three hundred thousand new men, while our government oalls for those she demanded by conscription four months ago. The ensury is recruite will never stand before the trained and disciplined victorious soldiers of the Confederate States. Now, while the enemy's raw recruits will never stand before the trained and defeated; while his ranks are thin; while their recruits are raw and undriled, is the moment to strike for peace and lodependence. Permit the enemy to recruit, and the war has to be fought over again. We are in sight of peace; let us not lose it by soldiers straggling away to see their friends, and talk of battles they abandoned and of fights they ran away from. No stragger can tell anything of the battles exfectly the Michael Michael Phreate Archive.

GOING TO CARRY THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

GOING TO CARRY THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

From the Hichmond Dispatch. July 17.

The circular of Adjutant General Cooper in relation to the enrolment of conscripts, and the arrest of persons absenting themselves from the army, furnishes a hopeful anticipation of the future conduct of the war. By following these instructions the ranks of our armies will be speedily filled up and placed upon a footing sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the hordes of the abolition monarch, without regard to the "three hundred thousand" so piteously appealed for by the Governors of the "loyal States." If the enrolling officers are salous and active, says the circular of Gen. Cooper, we shall make our ensemy teste of the bitterness of war; if negligent, we shall continue to witness its ravages on our own soil. This significant intimation will inspire the people of the Confederacy with renewed energy. To follow up ear recent viotories.

PROM THE WEST.

"We are in confidential possession of a bit of news that is (as far as it goes) as good as the thrashing out of McClellan. It will not be long, we hope, before we will be at liberty to chronicle another glorious and crushing victory ver the invaders.

The Atlanta Intelligencer contains the fol-

lowing:

"A daring guerilis chief is out on an excursion, from which we expect to hear in a few days. We cannot say whether he will turn up at Nashville, New Orioans, Memphis, or—But if his adventure about durn out as successful in execution as it is bold in conception, his enterprise will wake, up Yankeedom and several thousand Yankees will skedaddle.

POPE ADVANCES TO GORDONSVILLE—THE BEREL SKEDADDLE.

From the Lynchburg Republican, July 17.

onemy then in sight. They burned the bridge sorrors the Rapidan river, five miles from the Court-House, which would appear to be cold-clusive that they do not design a further advance. There were idle reports yeaterday that they had possession of Gordonsville, but up to nine o'clook last night telegraphic communication was open with that place. There was a big scare and a general stampede from Gordonsville on Stunday, the trains leaving there being ilterally loaded down with old and young, male and female, flying from the Yankess, who some fellow, worse scared than hurt, reported to be within a few miles of the place. Everything that could be wise removed, and the writer, who happened accidentally to be at the place, could but be amused at the evident trepidation which had selzed upon all. Government officials, with blanched cheeks, were hurrying to and fro, pale faced women, with dishevelled treases and wringing their hands, rushed to the cars, which were to bear them from the dangerous locality, and, in short, there were but a few who did not participate in the general fear and confusion.

Prem Lewisville.

Louisville, July 31.—Between Orab Orchard and London, John Morgan destroyed several warons of a Federal trian destined for Gen. Morgan's command at Cumberland Gap.

The Democrat says that the Rev. E. Livingston Wells, an Episcopalism of this city, is confined in the military prison. He will be released if, in addition to taking the confined in the military prison. He will be released if, in addition to taking the confinuance of the rebellion. Otherwise he will be sent to Camp Chase.

The Rebels in Force around Mashville.

Narrille, July 21.—Our pickets were captured on the Lebanon road this evening, five miles from here, by the guerillas. One of them escaped.

Three bridges were burned to-day within eight miles of here, on the Chattanoogs road.

The enemy is in force, under Forrest, only five miles from the city. Our troops are onto the main warms was necessarily vague and uncertain, and there is great excitement in the city.

Gem. Halleck Em Monte to Washington.

Intelligence received is official quarters on Monday night represent that the enemy's force was in the neighborhood of Culpeper Court Course to the number of about three thousand, and that the town of Gordonaville still remained and that the town of Gordonaville still remained at this es the time of the enemy in that direction are invited by apprehensions for the anfety of Washington. Yet, if he chooses to attempt an whom whom Intelligence received in official quarters on

To morrow (18th instant) is the first anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, in which the First regiment, from this city, gained its first invels. The Yankees, it will be remembered, attacked the Confederates, and after several hours' fighting were driven back to Centreville with heavy loss. Monday next (21st) is the anniversary of the battle of Manacess.

BALT.

PETERMINATION OF M'CIMILAN.
From the Richmond Dispatch, July 17.
We believe that, no matter at what "expense of time, treasure, and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South, if it can. There is no hope but in our own strong bearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every moment now is more precious than gold.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1862.

First. Ordered, That military co within the States of Virginia, South Carolina isiana, Texas and Arkansas in an orderly manper seize and use any property, real or per for their several commands, as supplies or for

scent as car be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them res able wages for their lab

Third. That as to both property and p of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases ; and the several Depart ments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of th

By order of the President.

(Signed) Secretary of War.

Executive Order The following order from the President has en embodied in a general order from the office of the Adjutant General, U. S. A., and nilitary departments.

transmitted to the commanders of the different military departments.

Representations having been made to the President by the ministers of various foreign Powers in amity with the United States, that subjects of such Powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. It is the duty of all allens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws, and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary. But they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken are therefore remitted and annualed. Military commanders will abstatu from imposing similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu thereof, adopt such other restraints of the character indicasted as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

It is further directed that whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an allen, reports of the same and of the causes thereof shall be made to the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

July 21, 1862.

John Van Buren has been an invalid for two years, and is now at Lake George.

The Rebel Prisoners.

TTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM FORT DELAWARE-HOW THE PRISONERS RECAPED FROM THE FORT—RECAPTURE OF NEARLY ALL OF THEM -HOW THE PRISONERS LIVE-THEY DESIRE -CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PROVOM MARSHAL-THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF

of the variable capacity for labor of the Irish and Dution, or writes the Taxwax water age and the state of the variable capacity for labor of the Irish and Dution, or writes the Taxwax water age and the state of the state of contemporary of the state of the state of contemporary of the summer and until the battle of Dranewille, which happened in cold weather.

A fater Dranewille there was nothing but a successfulle, which happened in cold weather. The contemporary of the day better. Shown and the setting in of warm weather our arms have been again victorious, almost without drawing any general principle from these facts, it may be well for us to inquire whether the natives of the South are not better able to bear its heats that foreigners soons the country generally, on other grounds, wint to push the war with vigor, to make my other the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better whether the natives of the South are not better the native of the country generally, on other grounds, with the south are not better than when the blasts of sutumn and winter have childed the south of the

hours' fighting were driven back to Centreville with heavy loss. Monday next (21st) is the anniversary of the battle of Manassas.

The Charleston papers state that this most indispensable article is being manufactured in considerable quantities around that city, some two boiling establishments being in operation in and near Charleston. The field is, or soon will be, shout thirty thousand (39,000) bushels per annum, which can be increased to almost any amount. The great source of expense is the fast, but experience will, no doubt, soon suggest many improvement is in the mode of boiling.

CLOTHING MADE IN COLUMBUS.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says, that some idea of the amount of clothing manufactured for the Confederate army in this city may be derived from the fact that about 240 boxes, averaging three feet square, and estimated to make twelve or fourtisen car loads, have been packed there within a few days past for a position of Gen. Bragg's army. All this clothing was made up in Columbus and its wiching, and a very large portion of the material was manufactured there.

CORN.

The Savannah Republican says: We saw a private letter yesterday which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida rall-road, at thirty five cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered sale. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabams, lodeed from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield.

We believe that, no matter at what "expense of time, treasure, and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South, if it can. There is no hope but in our own strong hearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for bur deliverance, but which are commodated as a couple of weeks. When these of the commodation of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South, if it can. There is no hope but in our own

experience considerable trouble in keeping the men in their proper places. The prisoners are now all formed into companies of one hundred each, and so fast has been the incoming of prisoners that it has been through the indefaitgable efforts of the officers that matters are now beginning to assume a proper shape. The whole number of prisoners now held at this place is three thousand nine hundred and four, including officers and men, in citizens' undress, who have been arrested within our lines as spies. These latter gentlemen all hall from the Peninsula.

The following is a list of the officers of the garrison:

ennsylvania volunteers. First Lieutenant Frank W. Paul, Indepenttery, Pennsylvania volunteers. od Lieutenant Edward S. Colwell, In-

endent battery, Pennsylvania v

The bankers at Lebanon. Danville, and Frankiort, Ky., have sent their funds to Louis-ville, for eafe-keeping. The crop of wool, in Ohlo, is estimated, this

ions more than last year. The receipts for the New York Central railroad, for the year ending on the 20th of September, it is estimated, will exceed, by two millions, those of any previous year.

Mr. Charles Dickens is about to visit this country to see what he can see and give dramatic readings from his own works. Madame Ristori, the great tragic actress, is also engaged to perform, during the fall season, in this country.

DIARRHEARENEDY. MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

TESTED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS
WITH IMMENSE SUCCESS
IN THE WEST AND SOUTH, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE WESTERN ARMIES THE ONLY RELIABLE CURATIVE

FOR ALL RELAXED
CONDITIONS OF THE BOWELS,
CAUSED BY CHARGE OF
WATER AND DIET.

SUITED TO ALL AGES. Prepared and sold by
J. & C. MAGUIRE, Draggist,
81. Louis, Missouri Sold in Washington City, by CHARLEY STOTT, Draggist,
No. 375, Pennsylvania avenus,
No. 375, Pennsylvania Vanional Hotel

No. 875, Pennsylvania avenus, nearly opp atte Hatiocal Hotel. MAHSHALL & PASE, Army Sutiers, No. 502, Seventu street west.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The com-tortable and neatly-turnished House, No. 24 Missouri avenue, is now for rent. For terms, apply 03 the premises. DR. A. ZAPPONE.
Physician and Bentist.

Office, No. 61 K street, near the Circle. Dr. ZAPPONE continues to give instructions to geological Student; and others in Anatomy, Physical geology, Chemistry, Geology, Briany, and various other branches of science connected with medicine. Jy 4

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PHOFES-

The undersigned are prepared to print Speeches. Briefs, Pamphiets, Reports, or any description of Book-work, and solicit orders.

W. C. SCARMELL & CO.,
Office corner Indiana assume and Scound Gracet, thind of any